



J. M. FERRES, Editor.

Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

J. D. GILMAN, PRINTER.

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MEETING OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATION.

A very numerous and highly respectable meeting, consisting of from four to five hundred members of the Constitutional Association and signers of its petition to Parliament, was held at the Albion Hotel, on Friday evening last, to receive a report of the proceedings had on the petition of the Imperial Parliament, entrusted to Mr. Neilson, and to consider the expediency of petitioning his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, on the subject of the pretensions of the two Houses of Provincial Legislature to obtain, separately, the disposal of money under the name of contingencies, out of the unappropriated revenues, without the authority of law.

At a quarter past seven, Andrew Stuart, Esq. took the chair, amidst universal cheering. Mr. Stuart then opened the business, of the meeting by stating that all present had no doubt read the notice convening the meeting, and observed that the first object referred to in that notice, as coming under the consideration of the meeting, was a report from the mission sent to England to support the prayer of the petition of the Association. The gentleman named by them had departed for England with all possible celerity, immediately after his nomination, furnished with instructions prepared by the Executive Committee with as much care as lay in their power. He was now returned, and (this was perhaps as early a day as could be expected for the communication of the result of his mission, which they would then receive from the mouth of the gentleman himself.

Mr. Neilson, on rising was greeted with loud and prolonged cheers. He stated that during his absence in England on the mission with which he had been honored, he took particular care to inform the Executive Committee of the Association of all his proceedings, by letter. The substance of these letters were, he believed, known generally to the meeting. Since his return, it had been his intention to prepare a written report of his mission, to be submitted to the Executive Committee, but a great variety of business had prevented him from so doing, up to the present moment; however, he would then, by word of mouth, communicate to them all that had been done by him in furtherance of the views of the petitioners by whom he had been commissioned, (cheers.) His instructions had been to proceed as speedily as possible to England, and co-operate with the agent who might be named by the Montreal Constitutional Association, and with any person who might be named on the part of the British N. A. Colonial Association, in London. In obedience to these instructions, he proceeded to London with William Walker, Esq., who had been named as the Agent of the Montreal Constitutional Association, and arrived there on the 10th of May. On the 11th, they communicated with the Colonial Association, who appointed Alexander Gillespie, Esq.

the chairman of the association, to act with them (the agents.) The Association represents a very material portion of the interests of this country—those of the merchants and capitalists who carry on the trade of the Province—and is equally interested with us in maintaining the connection with the Mother country, (cheers.) It was, therefore, with extreme propriety that they had been directed to co-operate with that body. After the appointment of Mr. Gillespie as their coadjutor, they immediately communicated with the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, informing him that they were charged with a petition from a large number of British subjects in Canada, and desired an interview. This interview was fixed for the following day, when it was accordingly had, & they presented the Montreal petition. The Quebec petition, with an immense quantity of documents, could not be had that day, being under the bonds of the custom house, at Liverpool. They reminded the colonial Secretary that the House of Assembly of this province had repeatedly submitted their grievances to the Government and Parliament of Great Britain; that their petitions had been referred to committees; that parties had been heard in support of these petitions; and that those who likewise complained of grievances—grievances bearing more on the industrious portion of the community than on the politicians—had not been heard, (cheers)—that it would be competent then for the Government to hear both parties and interfere in the affairs of Lower Canada, agreeably to the wishes of the opposite party themselves (cheers.) At that time no Commissioners were named—two had been named, but both of them resigned—and they (the agents) were in hopes that an enquiry would at once be instituted, and peace restored to this country, without the interruption of those everlasting disputes which have distracted the province, (cheers.) They had one interview after another with the colonial Secretary, and matters went on until about the 19th of June, when they were informed that his Majesty had appointed Commissioners to proceed to Canada—that the petitions had been referred to those Commissioners—and that their supporters would have an opportunity of being heard in Canada. The commissioners were now arrived in this province, and the Constitutional Association would have to take into their consideration what proceedings would be the most advisable to adopt. It was obvious to them (the agents) and to every one else, that after the final determination of his Majesty to send a Commission to Canada, it was needless to attempt to obtain any legislative interference in England. It happened unfortunately, and often has happened, (for those engaged in industrious pursuits pay less attention to public affairs than those who trade in politics) that the British portion of the inhabitants of this province have been rather remiss in giving the British Government information of their grievances. It will be observed, that since 1831 the other party have had agents in England, and have sent numberless petitions to be supported by those agents, which the British population had not done. It was true they had sent petitions, but without any one to support them and bring them under the notice of the Ministers in England, from whom, engaged in such highly important pursuits as they are, it is in vain to expect attention to mere paper, without any one to support them; the consequence was, that they passed almost unnoticed, and the British Government remained in ignorance of the true nature of the complaints. During the administration of Sir R. Peel, it was determined to send out a Commissioner to Canada; this was in January, and had they (the agents) been in England before that period, he (Mr. Neilson) had no doubt that a settlement of all our difficulties could have been obtained through the British Government. But the successors of Sir R. Peel not having deemed it advisable to depart from his course, all that the agents could then do was to have the petitions submitted to both Houses of Parliament, which they did, after communicating with Sir Robert and the Earl of Aberdeen. They (the agents) had thought it their duty to see those two personages, one having been the Premier, and the other Colonial Secretary of the former administration.—After having the petitions submitted to the two Houses, they decided to return home and support them before the Commission, (cheers.) The Quebec petition was presented in the House of Commons, by Mr. E. Denison, who is a member representing a very wealthy and independent county in England. In the House of Lords, it was presented by Lord Ripon, who is likewise an independent man, and who was once at the head of the Government. The Duke of Richmond presented the Montreal petition in the House of Lords, and Lord Sandon presented it

in the House of Commons. Mr. Denison had been so kind as to write to him (Mr. Neilson) that our determination had met the approbation of all parties in the House of Commons. When in England, he (Mr. N.) naturally saw a great number of persons connected with Canada—several members of Parliament, and several public officers,—and he was happy to be able to state, that amongst the whole of them he found the best disposition towards the inhabitants of this province, and a most sincere desire that justice should be done to all, without consideration of party, (cheers.) There are numbers of men in England who have frequently been most cruelly misrepresented in this country as to their intentions towards it; but he (Mr. N.) could declare that, from that venerable person, Adam Lyburner, who was the agent for obtaining the established Constitution, to those last arrived from Canada, there was not one of them who was not most sincerely attached to this country, (cheers.) The Government of England has the best interests of Canada at heart, and has sent out a Governor and Commissioners to enquire into the affairs of the country, with instructions for their guidance. What those instructions were, he (Mr. N.) knew not—could know nothing. The Government, having refused to communicate them to the two Houses of Parliament, he, of course, could not expect that they would be communicated to him; and he could not condescend to obtain in an indirect manner what could not be obtained directly, (loud cheers.) It was for all of us now who have an interest in the country to consider what steps should be taken in furtherance of the common object. He had no doubt that it was their wish, and their determination, to do their duty, by maintaining their rights,—keeping up their attachment to the King and connection with the Mother Country,—preserving the Constitution inviolate,—and cherishing good-will towards all their fellow citizens (cheers.) Mr. Neilson then stated that there remained but one thing respecting his mission to communicate to the meeting. It was his intention to execute this mission, as he had two others, without any emolument to himself, (cheers.) The Executive Committee had been good enough, on his departure, to place at his disposal ample funds for his disbursements, and he had drawn altogether the sum of 381 pounds sterling. Of that sum, he had left in London about 40 pounds to meet expenses that might be incurred after his departure from that place, and he had brought back 20 pounds; so that the total expenses of the mission would be about 324 pounds. He did not know of any thing further which it was necessary to communicate to them at that time; but if any gentleman was desirous of obtaining further information on any point, he would be most ready to give it. (Mr. Neilson sat down amidst loud and enthusiastic cheering.)

Mr. William Price said that all present could not but feel deeply indebted to Mr. Neilson for his liberal and disinterested conduct in leaving his family and home, to support their petition before the Imperial Parliament. He would, at present, move the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Neilson; but he hoped that they would hereafter offer him some more solid mark of their approbation (cheers.)

Mr. Price accordingly moved, seconded by Mr. Duval:

That the thanks of this meeting be rendered to John Neilson, Esq. for his unremitting attention and able exertions in support of the petition to his Majesty and the two Houses of Parliament, with which he was charged.

This motion having passed with acclamation,

Mr. Neilson thanked the meeting for this expression of their favorable opinion, and stated that he would continue to consider it his duty to take a part in every thing that might appear to him to be just and conducive to the general good. He had embarked with them in the same ship, and if she was wrecked, he was wrecked also (cheers.)

Mr. Andrew Stuart, the Chairman, said it might have seemed that the gentlemen composing the Executive Committee of the Constitutional Association had not been so attentive as the important nature of the duties with which they were charged might have required from them. Most persons must, however, beware, that during the absence of the Agents in England, it would have been unfitting for the committee to adopt any course of proceedings which might have interfered with those on the other side of the water. Down to the instant of time that the nature of the proceedings adopted in England on behalf of the Constitutional Association was known, the Association was not called upon to adopt any proceedings of a public character: nothing could have been done with any prudence or propriety.

It was only after the determination of His Majesty's government was known that it was at all fitting that the committee should occupy itself with any public measures of importance. All were aware that but a short time had elapsed since the return of the agent deputed by the association, and the arrival of the Commissioners sent by his Majesty to enquire into the affairs of this province. Since that time, he (Mr. Stuart) could say that the committee had exerted itself to the utmost in endeavoring to find out what could be done under the trying and difficult circumstances in which they found themselves placed. The different objects which the committee were called upon to consider, were of an imperious nature, and spread over a wide field. Excluded, as we are, from all substantial power in the House of Assembly—told, as we are, in our own country, that we are aliens and foreigners—without the means of expressing our sentiments in the Legislature in a degree at all corresponding to our numbers—our position is rendered entirely unique, and the committee placed in a situation of unprecedented difficulty. Under these circumstances, it was scarcely possible that the committee should not go astray; but he (Mr. Stuart) would say, that they had acted to the best of their abilities, and any error must only be imputed to the circumstances already mentioned. Taking this view of their position, and taking into consideration that they could not embrace all the objects before them at once, the committee had directed their attention to those of the most urgent necessity. Of these, the most prominent was a claim of a most extraordinary nature, set up by the House of Assembly, and enforced with all the confidence and vigour appertaining to truth and justice—it was a claim set up by both houses of the Legislature, but more particularly the House of Assembly—to obtain the disposal of large sums of money without the authority of law. We should have forgotten what we read when we were children of every period of the history of our ancestors, if we did not resist to the utmost every attempt by any body to appropriate the revenues of the country without the authority of law (loud cheers.) We owe obedience to the law,—we are proud of obeying the law,—it is the pride of freemen to be subject to it; but we will never submit to unlawful acts, such as an unlawful appropriation of the public money (immense cheering.) All necessary appropriations he trusted would be acceded to freely; but that the revenues of the country should be taken from us at the will of any single body, was a monstrous proposition, that no freeman could brook or for a moment listen to (cheers.) It mattered not who took our money,—be it the Governor-in-Chief, sixteen members of the Legislative Council, or eighty members of the House of Assembly,—it mattered not, if it was without the sanction of law. Deeply impressed with the importance of this subject,—feeling that if the public funds could be appropriated contrary to law, public morality would be corrupted, public trust violated, the security of public property destroyed, and the foundations of public justice undermined,—the Committee considered it their duty to direct their attention, without delay, to this matter; and the result of their labours was a string of resolutions, which would be submitted to the meeting (cheers.) In conclusion, Mr. Stuart said, that having disposed of this point, there were various others to which the unremitting attention of the committee would be directed; and though perhaps they would not at all times be able to combine the opinions of all, he trusted that the gentlemen of the Association would look at the difficulties of their situation (loud cheering.)

Mr. John Neilson on proposing the first resolution, said that he for one, would be happy to see all differences and dissensions buried in oblivion—that all that has passed were obliterated, and that we might start anew, with no other object than the general improvement of the country and happiness of the people (cheers.) But we could not do otherwise than look at our situation and feel the pressure that is upon us—we know and feel that the whole power of the government in some measure is thrown into one branch of the Legislature, and that that branch forgetful of its duties is laying the foundation of a system of dilapidation of the public funds, and of domination over a great portion of H. M. subjects in this Province. We are not wanting in proofs of all the allegations on which we found our complaints, and we are ready to support them. Amongst other proofs of the attempted subversion of the constitution is the pretension set forth by the House of Assembly, to apply large sums of money, paid by the people of this province, of whom we form a considerable part, and to the revenue of which we certainly contribute a most material portion without the sanction of the other branches of the Leg-

islature. This pretension is one unfounded in law and contrary to the British Constitution, and the act of Parliament under which we live, (cheers.) He (Mr. Neilson) had been long a member of the House of Assembly, and he was far from saying that that body had not done a great deal of good to the country. But that power which does a great deal of good, may, if misdirected do a great deal of evil. One of the good acts performed by the House of Assembly was the restraining the profuse expenditure of the Executive Government. That was a good act—let the officers of Government be well and regularly paid, but let there be no idle living on the community—let there be a fair remuneration for services performed but nothing more, (cheers.) The House of Assembly acting on this principle had prevented the increase of the expenditure of the country in one year to an amount of £16,000 or £18,000, and which would have been saddled upon the country for ever. That was a legitimate use of the power of the House of Assembly; but what has been the effect of the absence of control upon that body itself? It was this—when in 1795, the whole public expense of the civil government and administration of justice amounted to £3,000 or £20,000, the expense of the Legislature were £1,500. At this present day the expenses of the civil government including the administration of justice amounted to about £40,000, and the expenses of the Legislature amount to £30,000, (cheers and laughter.) That is to say, that the expenses of the Legislature were one-twelfth of the expenditure 40 years ago, but now they are one half! The House of Assembly was an excellent check on the Executive, but it was a bad one on itself, (cheers and laughter.) This was, however, inherent in human nature—there was no man who could be an impartial judge in his own cause. It was essential in every government that the power of disposing of the public money should not belong to any one public body, but that each branch of Legislature should be a check on the other. By this means even the envy and the jealousy of one branch towards another would be turned to the public good, as they would cause one branch to cry out if another was spending profusely, (loud cheers and laughter.) But if one branch is to put its hands in the public chest as often as it pleases without control, the danger is imminent. The House of Assembly being more numerous than the other branches, the principle is still more dangerous as regards that body, it having more friends to provide for, (cheers.) It has besides the exclusive power of originating money bills. It has also the power of taxation which the Executive and the other branches have not, and he (Mr. Neilson) would ask any man of common understanding if having the whole disposal of the public money, it should happen to take the whole of it, would it not come and put its hands into our pockets for a fresh supply? It has the means of doing so, and if it is to be allowed the whole control of the money, there was very little doubt but what it would use those means, (cheers.) He would, therefore, submit the following proposition:

It was then moved by Mr. Price, seconded by Mr. Duval,

Resolved 1. That it is the ancient and undoubted right of British Subjects not to be compelled to contribute to the public expenditure otherwise than according to the provisions of law.

Moved by Mr. LeMesurier, seconded by Mr. McLeod,

2. That by Act of the British Parliament 31 Geo. III. cap. 31, establishing the Government of this province, the power of making laws not repugnant to the said act is vested in His Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the said Province and not otherwise.

Mr. George Pemberton, before proposing the third resolution, stated, that it contained a proposition so perfectly self-evident to every one who lived under the British Constitution, and was aware that the Legislature was composed of three branches, that it was almost unnecessary to preface it with any remarks. But as he considered that the power assumed and set forth by the House of Assembly, and also partly by the Legislative Council, so perfectly subversive of the first elements of the Constitution, he would beg leave to offer a few remarks on the subject. He was aware that in these days of reform and improvement, it was customary for a certain class of demagogues to consider that branch of the Legislature represented here by the Legislative Council, as not only perfectly useless but injurious. Such was the doctrine set forth by the House of Assembly, who say that they have a right to take the public money and apply it to purposes decidedly hostile to the British population (Concluded on our last page.)

OUTLINE OF THE DEBATES.

Wednesday, 28th October, 1835.

Mr. Vanfelson moved for leave to introduce a Bill to repeal the Act 10 & 11 Geo. IV. cap. 53, for the relief of certain religious denominations, and to make other provisions for the same object. He stated that this Bill was the same as that introduced by him last session, and he thought the printing of it might consequently be dispensed with.

Mr. Berthelot said that as the Bill was of a most important nature, and as each member might not possess a copy at present he considered that it ought to be printed anew.

Mr. Vanfelson said if the hon. member had lost his copy, he would be very happy to lend him one. It was certainly the rule that every Bill should be printed, but he thought that when it was unnecessary, an example of economy ought to be set by the House.

Mr. Berthelot persisted in his opinion; and the Bill was ordered to be printed. Second reading, on Monday next.

Mr. Vanfelson said that last session he had called the attention of the House to an old ordinance which weighs heavily on the inhabitants of this province: he alluded to that which admits members of the Bar, coming from the mother country, to practice in this province. He would now move that the House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole on Friday next, to consider whether it would not be expedient to amend in part the ordinance 25 Geo. III. cap. 4.

The motion was granted.

Mr. Leslie, on introducing a Bill to remove troops from the cities during elections, stated that it was precisely the same as the one passed unanimously in several successive sessions, and the printing of it might therefore be dispensed with, which was concurred in.

Mr. Lafontaine said that he found himself under the necessity of reviving the former proceedings of the House with regard to the Law Clerk, in consequence of no steps having been taken pursuant to the Resolutions passed last session.

The Resolutions of last year were passed.

Dr. Kimber said that the restitution of the Jesuits' College and the St. Maurice Forges to their original and legitimate purposes not having been mentioned in the Speech of His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, he gave notice that he would, in the course of the present session, bring the subject under the consideration of the House.

Mr. Bedard moved the reference to a Special Committee, of that part of His Excellency's Speech which relates to the payment of the purchase money of Grosse-Isle.

Mr. Tessier thought that the matter ought to be referred to the Standing Sanitary Committee.

Mr. Guzy would ask for the information of the House, and thereby give Mr. Bedard an opportunity of stating the facts of the case, whether he (Mr. B.) had not become *cessionnaire* of the Island himself.

Mr. Bedard most formally denied that he had.

Mr. Guzy said, this answer was perfectly satisfactory, and his (Mr. G's.) object had been obtained.

ASSEMBLY'S AGENT IN LONDON.

The only order of the day was for the second reading of the bill to appoint an Agent for the province in Great Britain.

Mr. Morin having asked the House to dispense with the reading at length of the bill, it being his intention to move its reference to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Guzy rose and said, that on any other occasion but the present, he would not oppose the principle of the bill, nor under any other circumstances but the present. It was certainly extremely necessary that an Agent for the province should be in England, but at present when a committee had been sent out to investigate the affairs of the country, there was no necessity for an Agent in England. There was no necessity for their appointing a person to do that in England which could be done here by themselves. That was only doing by a circuitous method what could be done by direct means, and it would cause an expense which might be avoided. It would show a forgetfulness of the power with which the Commissioners are entrusted, and be the means of fomenting dissensions already too violent. He would ask for what purpose the agent was to be named—was it for the pleasure of filling newspapers with correspondence?... Was it for the purpose of annoying the Commissioners and impeding their enquiries? He would once more declare that he did not oppose the measure on account of its principle, but on account of the time chosen for bringing it forward. He thought that at least it ought to be postponed until they had reason to complain of the Commission.

Mr. Berthelot said, that he was of a very different opinion. According to his Excellency's speech on opening the present session there would be no decision on the affairs of the country until next year, and whilst the questions remained undecided and matters highly interesting to the country were in progress, ought they tacitly to acknowledge to Great Britain that justice had been done to the country, by neglecting to name an Agent? He thought the measure was introduced just at the proper moment, and considered it perfectly proper. The Commissioners were not the Agents

of the people—they were deputed by the Imperial Government, and the people ought still to have their Agent in England. They might as well reason that because there were Judges in a court there was no need for suitors to employ lawyers. [Laughter.] As to the expense, that was a minor consideration; when the liberty of a whole people was in question, pounds, shillings and pence ought not to be grudged.

Mr. Morin after making some observation which we could not distinctly hear, respecting Mr. Guzy's support of the late administration, and hostility to the present, asked whether the commissioners had been delegated by the Lords and Commons of Great Britain; if that was shown to be the case, he would have no objection to postpone the nomination of an Agent.

Mr. Guzy, in answer to Mr. Morin's first observations, said, that he was very happy to learn from the hon. member, that the King had at present a majority in the House, the more so, as his Majesty would thereby have the powerful support of the hon. member. As to his [Mr. G's.] support of any administration, he denied being connected with any, and spoke his sentiments in the House without fear of Government or party, and would beg of the hon. member to restrain his acerbity when speaking of his [Mr. G's.] position in the House last session, which had been any thing but pleasant; but he had spoken his sentiments and would never do otherwise. Mr. Morin had asked if the Commissioners had their authority from the Imperial Legislature. In answer to this, he [Mr. G.] would say, that there appeared to be one circumstance which ought to have struck Mr. Morin, but which had apparently escaped the observation of that gentleman. It was this: the person named as Agent for the Assembly of this Province had, after the appointment of the Commissioners by the British Government, been refused admittance to the colonial Office in that capacity, and being a member of the House of Commons, he certainly would have made a complaint to that body, had he seen that the course pursued by the Government in nominating a commission, by which means a more impartial knowledge of the affairs of this country could be obtained than through an Agent appointed by a party, was not agreeable to the House of Commons. It was, therefore, to be presumed that the House of Commons had acquiesced in the appointment of a commission.

Mr. Morin said that Mr. Guzy had not understood his question. He [Mr. M.] meant to ask whether the commission had been invested by the Lords and Commons of Great Britain with full power to decide upon all the grievances complained of by this country. Now that could not be the case; there were a number of bad laws passed by the Imperial Parliament relating to this Province, which could only be amended by that body, and the presence of an Agent was required for that purpose. There were also some other subjects which had not been touched upon in the speech of H. E.—such as the destitution of certain public officers of their offices... Judge Kerr, for instance—into whose conduct an enquiry was still pending in England, and the presence of an Agent was required.

Mr. O'Callaghan got up but was interrupted by the Speaker, who said that the debate so far had been irregular, there being no question before the chair. After a few words, however, had passed between Messrs. Morin and the Speaker, this difficulty was obviated by Mr. Morin moving that the bill should be referred to a Committee of the whole house on Friday next.

Mr. Guzy would offer no new observations, but beg the house to understand that in passing a division he did so with a perfect conviction of the result—and as perfect a conviction that it was his duty so to do. We would however say that but for the presence of the Commission he would not have opposed the bill—leaving it to its fate elsewhere.

Mr. O'Callaghan said that Mr. Guzy had stated that Mr. Roebuck had been refused admittance to the Colonial Office as Agent of the House of Assembly; Mr. Guzy however by referring to the printed correspondence between that gentleman and the Speaker of the house, would perceive that he was in error, that Mr. Roebuck had been received at the Colonial Office *en qualité d'Agent*.

Mr. Berthelot had but one observation to offer. If the house omitted to name an Agent at present it would be inferred in England that justice had been rendered to the country, which was very far from being the case.

Mr. Guzy, in answer to Mr. O'Callaghan's observations, said that he had been misunderstood by that hon. member. He [Mr. G.] had stated that Mr. Roebuck had been refused admittance to the Colonial Office *en qualité d'Agent* after the appointment of the Commission.

Mr. Clapham said in consequence of the arrival of the Commission, the presence of an Agent in England was quite unnecessary, and the appointment would be a waste of the public money. He thought that the Commission ought to be allowed a fair chance of investigating the grievances of the country before such a measure as the present was resorted to.

The house then divided on Mr. Morin's motion.

For the motion, 55.

Against the motion.—Messrs. Baker, Blackburn, Bowman, Clapham, Guzy, Power, Wells, Wood, 8.

The House adjourned at half past 5 o'clock, P. M.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF LOWER CANADA. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Friday, 30th October, 1835.

The Clerk laid before the House, the tenders for printing required by the House, a statement of Indemnity paid to the Members for their attendance during the session 1834, the Contingent Accounts of the House, his Report relating to his Assistants, and the Librarian's Report of the present state of the Library.

On motion of Mr. Perrault, the Committee on the Fees of the Sheriffs, Prothonotaries, &c. was instructed to enquire concerning the Fees received by Attornies, Clerks of the peace and other officers of the Courts of Civil and Criminal Judicature under the tariffs made by the said courts.

On motion of Mr. Vanfelson the Report of the Commissioners for the erection of a new Hall of Assembly, was referred to a Special Committee.

Mr. Archambeault introduced a bill to revive, amend and continue for a limited time, an act further to provide for the summary trial of small causes; second reading Wednesday next.

On motion of Mr. Kimber, Lord Aylmer's answer of the 5th March last to the Address of the House of the 24th February, 1834, respecting grants of Land to Militia Officers and men was referred to Special Committee.

Mr. Kimber introduced a bill to abolish the punishment of the Pillory in certain cases; second reading Tuesday next.

Mr. Morin reported Lists of Members to compose the Standing Committees, which were concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Archambeault, the expediency of regulating the Fees of Clerks and Bailiffs employed by Justices of the Peace in the country parishes, is to be taken into consideration to-morrow.

Mr. Morin introduced a bill to regulate the qualification and summoning of Jurors in civil and criminal matters; second reading Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Power that part of the Judicature Act relating to the holding of the Inferior Terms of the Courts of King's Bench is to be taken into consideration on Tuesday next.

Mr. O'Callaghan introduced a bill to provide for the nomination and appointment of Parish and Town Officers within the Seigniories and Townships; second reading Tuesday next.

Mr. O'Callaghan also introduced a bill to make the salaries and emoluments of public officers liable to attachment at the suit of the creditors of such Officers; second reading Tuesday next.

The following petitions were presented, and referred, viz:—

By Mr. Leslie—Of the Mayor and Common Council of Montreal, for authority to purchase all property belonging to the estate of the late Bazile Proulx for the purpose of improving the New Market place, and to contract a Loan for the said object; referred.

By Mr. Knight—Of Baptists of the Townships of Stanbridge, Dunham, &c. for authority to their Pastors to keep Registers.

By Mr. Tache—Of Joseph Ouellet, for payment of his account as Commissioner for taking the census of the county of Rimouski.

By Mr. Huot—Of proprietors of the Common of Isle-du-Pads, for amendments to the Act which regulates the said Common.

By Mr. Meillem—Two petitions for aid towards Internal Communications, and One for aid towards Education.

By Mr. Neil—One petition for aid towards Internal Communications.

By Mr. Hunt—Two petitions for ditto, and two for aid towards Education.

By Mr. Tache—One for do. and one for Education.

By Mr. Girouard—One for do.

By Mr. Knight—Two for do.

By Mr. Rodier—One for do.

By Mr. Guzy—One for aid towards Education.

The Freedom of Elections bill was read the second time, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Vanfelson introduced a bill to repeal certain parts of the Ordinance 25th Geo. III. Cap. 4, concerning persons to be admitted to practice the Law in this Province; second reading Monday next.

Mr. Kimber introduced a bill to amend the Act 55th Geo. III. Cap. 10, relative to the pensions of wounded Militiamen; second reading Wednesday next.

The Agents bill was passed through Committee; to be reported to-morrow.

Saturday, October 31st, 1835.

Seven petitions for aid towards Education and Schools were presented and referred, viz:—

One by Mr. Wood, one by Mr. Dorion, one by Mr. Raymond, two by Mr. Bary, and two by Mr. Grannis.

Eight petitions for aid towards Internal Communications were also presented and referred, viz:—

Three by Mr. Archambeault, and one each by Messrs. Caron, P. A. Dorion, Huot, Kimber, and Grannis.

On motion of Mr. Vanfelson, the tenders for printing, and other papers, laid before the house by the Clerk yesterday, were referred.

On motion of Mr. Bouthillier, the Standing Committee on Hospitals, &c. was instructed to enquire into the preventing the introduction of the asiatic cholera.

On motion of Mr. Lafontaine, the Standing Committee of courts was instructed to enquire whether it is expedient to grant an indemnity to persons summoned to serve as Jurors in the courts of Justice, and whether it would not be expedient to amend the Law of Dower.

On motion of Mr. Vanfelson, the constitution of the court of Appeals to be considered Tuesday.

Mr. Leslie presented two petitions, one from the Health Committee of Montreal, for reimbursement of their expenses in 1834 and the other from Dr. Anderson, of Lachine, to be indemnified for professional services to emigrants passing through Lachine in 1834; referred.

Mr. DeBligny, one from Edward Holland, for indemnity for past services as keeper of the House of Correction at Montreal; referred.

Mr. Caron, one from the Corporation of Quebec, for reimbursement of expenses incurred by them for health purposes in 1834; referred.

Mr. Besserer, one of the Students of Medicine in Quebec, for the establishment of a School for Medicine, vested with authority to confer degrees in medicine, &c.

On motion of Mr. Leslie, the usual bank Statements were ordered to be laid before the House.

Mr. Huot introduced the following bills; second reading Tuesday next:—

1. Bill to prevent the fraudulent seizure and sale of lands and other real property within the province. 2. bill for making certain regulations respecting the Office of Sheriff. 3. bill to authorize the sale and disposal of certain goods unclaimed and remaining in the possession of the Clerks of Peace in this province. 4. bill for the qualification of Jurors of the Peace.

Mr. Tessier presented a petition from inhabitants of several parishes in the county of Saguenay, for grants of land in free and common socage in the Saguenay territory; referred.

Mr. Wells, a petition of Universalists for permission to keep Registers of births, &c.; and Mr. Grannis, a similar petition from Freewill baptists; referred.

Mr. Kimber, a petition of Capt. Louis boucher of St. Thomas, for a pension or other relief.

On motion of Mr. DeBligny, the expediency of granting an indemnity to the Members of the Assembly, to be considered Wednesday.

Mr. De Bligny moved, That it be an Instruction to the Standing Committee on Courts of Justice to enquire whether it would not be expedient to pass a Law authorizing His Excellency the Governor in Chief to issue a Commission appointing five Commissioners to be taken from the Bars of Quebec, Montreal and three Rivers, respectively, as follows, two from Quebec, two from Montreal, and one from Three Rivers, in order to prepare the draught of a Judicature Law for this Province, which shall be reported to this House on the first days of the ensuing Session, with power to the said Commissioners to send for persons, papers and records; negotiated, says 22, says 35.

The Freedom of Elections Bill was passed; and also the Agent's Bill was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Huot introduced a bill to amend Road Act; second reading 9th November.

A Resolution was passed in Committee declaring that it is expedient to regulate the fees to be taken by Clerks and Bailiffs employed by Justices of the Peace in the country parishes; to be reported on Monday.

MISSISSKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHTSBURG, NOV. 10, 1835.

Persons in Montreal, intending to be subscribers for the Standard, are respectfully requested to leave their names at the book-store of Messrs. J. & T. A. Starke Notre-Dame street.

The most cutting censure, that could have been passed on the previous political career of Lord Gosford, was that by Lord Glenelg, on presenting him with his instructions, as Governor of Canada. Had the noble Earl paused for an instant, after perusing them, he would have returned them to the colonial secretary, in nearly the following words: 'No, my Lord! It is unnecessary for me now to assure your Lordship of my attachment to the person and Government of the King, or of my anxiety to compose the unhappy differences in Canada; but I regret, my Lord, that the necessity, you think yourself under, to embody in your instructions commands beyond the constitutional power of her Majesty to impose, prevents me from testifying either. I am herein virtually commanded to issue warrants for all sums of money which it may please either of the Legislative bodies to demand, without reference to amount or object. This my Lord is so glaring an infringement of the liberties of the subject, that I consult alike the honor of the King and my own personal safety by resigning these instructions, again into your hands; satisfied too that they cannot be fulfilled consistently with my own honor,

as a peer of the realm and a subject of the King. They contemplate a responsibility which I am more willing that you should wholly engross, than that I should share. If the noble Earl should have thought it necessary, he might have commented on the other points of the instructions, in these terms: 'on the subject of the other concessions, I might crave your

Lordship's permission to refer you to the Despatch of Lord Goderich, of 7th July, 1831, but I shall confine myself to the proceedings of last year, by Lord Aylmer. That nobleman has made all the demands which you instruct me to make, and what has been the issue? The House of Assembly of Lower Canada, threatened him with impeachment. It is true, my Lord, that that body has not seen fit to redeem its pledge, to support the impeachment, but you yourself, my Lord, have acted so towards Lord Aylmer, as if his impeachment had been followed up and he condemned. You have recalled him for doing that very thing, except as to the contingency, which you direct me to do; and after a short time you would recall me, but with a disgrace tenfold greater than that of Lord Aylmer, because I would have assumed the office, with a full view of the treatment of that nobleman before my eyes.'

Had Lord Gosford refused the office, for these and other reasons, he would have saved his honor as a British peer, and his character as a loyal subject. Instead of this, however, he has come to our shores, where we regret to say, he seems determined to sacrifice both. Our hereditary respect for exalted rank, and our constitutional veneration for the Representative of our gracious Sovereign, far outweighed the repugnance engendered by the boasts of the revolutionists, that he was the approved of O'Connell; and the people were disposed to accord to him that confidence, which it is so necessary for him to possess, to enable him to carry on the affairs of the country. But what idea are the people to form of his firmness as a Governor, or of his impartiality, as a peace maker, since he permitted himself to be so far influenced by instructions, evidently dictated by the fear of offending a certain party, in the province, as to violate the conventional rules of society, in refusing an act of common good breeding to his predecessor, Lord Aylmer and to his Lady?

Our confidence was not a little shaken by those proceedings, we shall see how far his speech from the throne tends to re-establish it.

His speech may be divided into four parts. The first, in importance, is the granting of the contingencies. Were this simply the cession of an overcharged item of contingency properly so called, it would meet with our determined opposition, but the cession is not one of contingency but of the whole revenue. The sacrifice, then, not being one of money merely, but of principle, deserves the most persevering hostility, not only from us but from that decent body, the House of Assembly itself. If the right to plunder the public, had been conceded to the Legislative Council alone, or to the House of Assembly alone, we would have had hopes, that in time, the influence of the unprivileged body would have been strong enough, with the aid of popular opinion, to correct the iniquity of the privileged. But we admire it, as a master stroke of policy in his Excellency, by one mandate to corrupt both houses at once. The intention of his lordship, it is not difficult for us to divine, but it is impossible, that he can entertain hopes of ultimate success. 'No man ever corrupted another, for the sake of doing him a service,' is a maxim of Lord Chesterfield's; but it is absurd to imagine that Earl Gosford can have corrupted the two legislative bodies of the Province, by allowing an annual plunder of the people, for the sake of enabling the Executive to march to uncontrolled power. We speak according to the Constitution, in saying that the King of Britain cannot appropriate, nor allow others to appropriate a sixpence, except with consent of the legislature; neither can he delegate a power to his representative, which he himself cannot exercise; Lord Gosford, then, on finding himself commanded by his Majesty, to do an illegal act, was bound to disobey. It is true that the responsibility mainly attaches to the Minister, but that is a lame defence for being the instrument of enslaving a whole province.

The second part of the speech is that wherein his Excellency asks the repayment of certain monies advanced by Great Britain to the province, and a settlement of certain questions agitated by the Assembly.

We condemn the payment of the falsely styled contingency, under any circumstances, but we condemn it the more because it has been promised before the House of Assembly had taken measures to repay the just debts of the province. It would at least have been prudent in his Excellency to have delayed the boon until he had received some assurances of an amended spirit in the Assembly.

The 31,000 pounds constitute a debt which the House of Assembly is morally bound to repay: we approve of his Excellency's demanding it.

We approve of his Excellency's laying before the Legislature the Despatches of Colonial Secretaries, 'except those confidential communications which could not be made public without inconvenience to the public interest.' His Excellency promises no more than his immediate predecessors have been doing. We approve of his demanding an 'adequate Civil list,' and of his observations in regard to the reservation of Bills for signification of his Majesty's pleasure. We are willing that the net proceeds of the hereditary revenue be under the controul of the Assembly, provided he first make that body an English one, or have the firmness to resist the present French one, unless it 'prepare the bill in such a form, that it may be acceptable to the various authorities, whose sanction it may require or under whose cognizance it may come.' But his Excellency may have possibly heard, that no bill for the appropriation of money, has passed the Assembly, without some odious 'tacks' being made to it.

If his Excellency shall remain firm, he shall have our support on those points; but we are still hostile to the principle which he has suffered to be introduced into the contingency.

As the third part of the speech, we receive his remarks as Commissioner. In a fourth part, we would include all the incidental topics introduced by his Excellency. We cannot see the necessity under which his Excellency lay to introduce into an opening speech from the throne, the small pieces of news, with which this part is garnished; such as the prefatory remarks and the intimation that Sir J. Caldwell had resigned his seat. We do not profess to understand what his Excellency alludes to when he says, that the Executive with the assistance of one branch can apply a remedy to certain evils; we know of no such power, perhaps his Excellency means it as a hint, that, if the Assembly shall expell any of the loyal members, as they expelled M. Mondelet, he will issue his writ for electing a new one.

The *Vindicator* and The *Minerve* have been quarrelling on the subject of *aliens*. The *Minerve* maintains that the British and Irish are, in this Province, *aliens*; the Doctor, his own bad self being an Irishman, says not. When two such doctors differ, it is well for humble men like ourselves, to wait the issue. We shall be careful, on the settling of the question, to inform the British and Irish, whether their own country is really their own, or not.

The Editor of the *Minerve*, M. Leblanc de Marconay, has given up his post, because the *clique* could not pay him. What will our liberal friends say? Revolutionist-Editors are as bad as 'Tory hirelings'; they don't work for nothing.

We have heard that the *St. Francis Courier* is defunct. The contingency will enable it to go on again. *Pas d'argent, pas d'Suisse*.

In the *Ami du Peuple*, we have read an extract from a paper published at New York, under the title of the '*Protestant Vindicator*,' in which the Catholic priests and nuns of Montreal are charged with crimes of the blackest description. We have read the article with that loathing disgust, which the barefaced assertion of abominable falsehoods never fails to produce in honorable minds. The simple fact, that men of such abandoned character, are entrusted with the management of a public journal, is a libel on humanity: but their shameless attack on men so highly respected & beloved by all classes in this province, as the priests of Montreal, can earn for them nothing but withering scorn. We are a Protestant, and as such we blush that our holy religion should have been assumed as a mask, for propagating such foul calumny.

The Mills at Longueuil have been burned. Estimated loss \$24,000.

'Editorial articles of interest,' as the pet phrase of the *Herald* goes, are again crowded out.

We extract the following remarks from a letter contained in the Montreal Herald of the 2d instant, addressed to his Excellency Lord Gosford. We may hereafter take occasion to lay before our readers the whole letter together with other communications from the same source:

Your sixteenth paragraph, my lord, not only surrenders the contingencies but, doing so without note or comment, unequivocally concedes to the assembly the right of seizing as much of the public money, as its uncontrolled wisdom may hereafter deem necessary for any purpose whatever, provided it employs the mysterious screen of 'contingent expenses.' Your lordship is aware, that the temporary act for paying to each member of assembly two dollars a day, during the session, has recently expired; & your lordship must also be aware, that the assembly, previously to the passing of that act, resolved to include the pay of its members among the 'contingent expenses.' The same thing, my lord, may happen again; and 'the English inhabitants of this province' will have great reason to be thankful, if they are not taxed for a daily pay of two dollars. Permit me to draw your lordship's attention to a resolution, passed by the legislative council in 1831.

'Resolved.—That the application by any person or persons, of any sum of money whatever, to any purpose whatever, other than the payment of the ordinary contingent expenses of one or other of the Houses of the Provincial Parliament, without the consent of the Legislative Council distinctly expressed in writing by bill or otherwise, would be a contempt of the privileges of this House, subversive of the constitution of this province, and a manifest violation of the Imperial Statute of the 31st Geo. III. cap. 31.'

So far from having obtained or asked 'the consent of the legislative council,' your lordship did not even condescend to apprise that body of the surrender of the contingencies. Your sixteenth paragraph was addressed only to 'Gentlemen of the house of Assembly.'

Does your lordship doubt, that the legislative council will follow up its own resolution by impeaching your lordship for having subverted 'the constitution of this province,' and of having violated 'the Imperial Statute of the 31st Geo. III. c. 31?' Your lordship, however, does not seem to have any great regard for the legislative council. In your lordship's fourth paragraph, you enumerate as 'the objects at which I aim,' 'the good will of the Canadians of all ranks and classes: the confidence of the representatives of the people, the respect of all branches and members of the Government.' I here find special mention of 'the representatives of the people: I do not find special mention of the legislative council. In this instance, at least, your lordship seems to have forgotten your impartiality.

Albany, Oct. 23.—It is very certain that the new commission in Canada are paying assiduous court to the Papineau party, and to do this they have descended to conduct, beneath the dignity of their stations. It appears that Lord Gosford staid but a very short time at the ball given Lady Aylmer, lest his remaining there might give offence to the opposition. The commission may possibly stem the hatred of the Papineau interest by this course. But the demands will increase at every concession. We should rejoice to see Canada a free country, but when the French party are opposed to the spread of knowledge and the influence of education, while the habitants are studiously kept in ignorance and are unable to judge of their political interests, any revolution at present, will only subject them to the tyranny and misrule of men, such as our own nation at present groans under, of patriots only because there are spoils.—*Albany Gaz.*

Character of a French Canadian Legislator.

To the Editor of the Quebec Gazette.
Sir.—It was with surprise that I observed in your paper of Saturday last, a communication signed "E. Bedard," containing a most unfounded imputation upon my impartiality in reporting the debates of the House of Assembly, by which the author has evinced a very contemptible littleness of character, in making such an unwarrantable attack upon me, relying, perhaps, for impunity, on the protection afforded him as a Member of the Legislature, and my humble station in life. Mr. E. Bedard has always shown himself to be possessed of but a very small portion of the common sense and penetration so indispensably necessary in a Legislator.—his malicious, false and cowardly attack on my character, being founded, to all appearance, on the circumstance of my having reported his and Mr. Goguy's expressions in a more concise form than they are rendered in the *Catadien*, after a "conference" between the reporter for that paper and Mr. Bedard himself. It may be seen, on reference to the two versions, that the sense of each is precisely the same; and yet, Mr. Bedard's "feelings" are touched, because a personal affair of his is not made so important in the Gazette, by multiplying long words and phrases, as he has made it. In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I will say that I have written the above "pour ma propre justification, quelque desir que j'eus de ne point occuper le public de ce qui peut ne concerner que moi seul," an avowed rule of Mr. Bedard's, which he has not acted up to in the present instance.

I remain, sir, your obt. servant,
JOHN BEAN.
Quebec, Nov. 24, 1835.

London, Sept. 20.—We are enabled to give an accurate account below, of the affair of the 11th between the Queen's troops and the Carlists, near Bilboa.

'The divisions of Espartero and Espeleta, amounting together to about 8,000 men, marched on the 11th from Bilboa. The two divisions had marched about two

miles when they fell in with the advanced parties of the enemy, who skirmished with them, until they reached Arrigorreaga, where they found the main body of the Carlists under Moreno, amounting to 11 or 12,000 men, strongly posted. Under these circumstances, Espeleta, not wishing to leave behind him so large a force, which would have been sufficient to blockade Bilboa had the Queen's troops continued their march to Ordana as was originally intended, ordered his forces to retreat, upon which they were hotly pursued by the enemy. When the noise of the firing was heard at Bilboa, the garrison and four battalions of the English marched out to support Espeleta's troops. In consequence of the bridge over the Nervion having been abandoned before the rear of Espartero's division, with part of the baggage, had passed, the Carlist cavalry charged them, and occasioned considerable loss; but Espartero placed himself at the head of a few cavalry and recovered the bridge, and the 3d Regiment of the English coming to his assistance, charged down the road & drove the Carlists back. This was the only English battalion that was seriously engaged, and it behaved very well. Espartero was severely wounded in the arm; and the total loss during the day, including two English killed, and ten wounded, does not exceed 450 men.

'The Carlists occupied on the 12th the same positions they held on the preceding day, in the villages of St. Michel, Arrigorreaga and Kasauri, with a battalion in advance at the bridge of Puente Nuevo. The river remains open, and as nearly 12,000 are in Bilboa, and its immediate neighborhood, there is not the least reason to fear for its safety. Don Carlos is at Durango.'

The Monitor contains a proclamation for the prorogation of the French Chambers, and a list of thirty new Peers, most of whom are mere dependents on the Crown, and men of exceedingly small reputation. The French Ministry have refused to comply with the urgent request of the Spanish Government for the loan of an army to put down the disaffected of all opinions.—*Que. Gaz.*

London, Sept. 25.—The German papers inform us that the camp at Kalisch is about to be raised, and the three sovereigns are by this time on their way to Toplitz, where they intend to hold a few consultations on the present state of politics in the West of Europe. Some Journals still believe in war, and several of them say that the Russians and Prussians wish for a camp in the West. We have already observed to them that they look only at the camp at Kalisch, and that on casting our eyes on the fine troops that compose it, we must be struck at seeing only a number of detachments from each corps of the army. We added, disorganizing all the parts of the great army is certainly no proof that war is at hand. Accordingly, see how pacific ideas gain ground in Europe. Why? Because the French Government has perfectly comprehended its mission. King Louis Philippe has perceived that the European question was not to be decided at Kalisch, but at the Tuileries; and that the day on which his energetic will should subdue the spirit of anarchy, would be the day on which the maintenance of peace would be decided on by all powers. Secure order at Paris, and you secure the peace of the world: this is what has hitherto been sufficiently understood.

We, at one period of our life, thought, that every nation had a right to people its lands with its own inhabitants, as it pleased without consent of the subjects of any other nation; it seems we have been wrong. The *Lynchers* of Louisiana maintain the contrary, and they must be right.

At a meeting of a large number of citizens, held in St. Francisville on 26th. September, it was resolved,

6. That we, in common with the people of the other Parishes of Louisiana, never will consent to the planting of a Colony of free blacks in the neighboring state of Texas; and we now call upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their utmost exertions and influence with our national government, to prevent such a disaster, by the timely interposition of our national government with the government of Mexico, in such manner as the national government in their wisdom may deem most proper; and our Senator and Representatives in the State Legislature, are requested to call the attention of that body to the subject, at the opening of the next session.

It was further resolved 'without a dissenting voice.'

14. That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Executive Committee of the parish of West Feliciana, for the vigilance and fidelity with which they have heretofore discharged the high and delicate trust confided to them.—In a moment of imminent peril, an irresponsible trust was placed in their hands, which has never been abused or trifled with. With a due regard to the public tranquillity, they have never lost sight of the rights of the accused. It is with heartfelt satisfaction that this meeting are able to state, that no punishment has ever been ordered by the Executive Committee, leaving to the ministers of the law, every case that could be reached by the law.

It is obvious from the avowed determination of the incendiaries, that nothing but severe punishment will deter them. That Arthur Tappan, John Rankin, Wm. Jay,

Elizur Wright, Abraham L. Cox, Lewis Tappan, Joshua Leavitt, Samuel F. Cornish, Simeon S. Jocelyn, and Theodore S. Wright, have made themselves amenable to the laws of Louisiana, as criminals, appears by their own confession. The crime is circulating incendiary publications in Louisiana, through the medium of the Post-Office. There can be proof sufficient adduced at the next district court to be holden in this parish, on which to found bills of indictment, and if the accused are convicted on trial, their lives will pay the forfeit of their crimes.—There is then a plain and obvious course marked out for the constituted authorities of Louisiana to pursue. Let bills of indictment be found. Governor White will demand the culprits of the Governor of New York, who under the acts of Congress is bound to deliver them up on the demand. We repeat, the course to be pursued is clear and legal. Tappan & co. can be easily taught their duty to the free people of Louisiana, at least.

We know we only speak the opinion and feeling of every citizen of West Feliciana, when we say, that if any known abolitionist should be found among us, of his own volition, he will be executed under sentence of the people, without appealing to a court. This will be done as sure as there is a God.—No earthly power can prevent it. Let all abolitionists, then, take warning, and keep far from us. Much as we respect the law, we regard our personal safety above all law.—*Lou. Journal.*

It is stated on fair authority, that the sale of the Seignior of Lauzon, which is 36 leagues in superficies, is about to be concluded at Boston, and that the purchase money will exceed the amount of the debts due to the province by the estate of the H. Caldwell, Esq. and by his son. This result of the delays of justice has been more fortunate than similar delays generally are; and certainly that seignior would not have been sold, at any period of the ten years preceding this, for more than one half of the debt. Sir John and his father did not act prudently in using the balances above the ordinary expenditure of the Province, which were left in their hands. The Receiver-General in this Province, however, only did what England authorised all Receivers of the Revenue to do, who, like them had given securities for the balances. It is notorious too, that both the Messrs. Caldwell used these balances with the knowledge not only of the Colonial but of the Home authorities.—*Quebec Gaz.*

LIST OF LETTERS.

LETTERS FOR ST. ARMAND.

Mary Ann Page 2, William Callender, Robert S. Flemming, Seneca Page, Marshall Hunt, Joseph Fortin, Once Lagrange,

DIED.

On Wednesday evening the 4th instant, Moses, infant son of Mr. Moses Knap of this Seignior, at Canuse Forks, State of New York, on the 6th of October, Mr. Lyndon Sawyer, aged 31 years, eldest son of Mr. Gardner Sawyer, of Durham, Lower Canada. Mr. Sawyer came to his death accidentally, while in the act of attempting to roll some logs down a steep bank to a saw-mill, by being caught between them & crushed to death instantaneously.

ROADS.

NOTICE is hereby given to Proprietors and occupiers of land liable to do road work in the Township of Sutton, to repair the roads without delay.

The Proprietors and occupiers in the 4th. division are requested to attend at the subdivision of road labor in said division, to be made on Thursday the 19th. of November current to commence on the Province line at Lot No. 4 in the 1st. range, at 9 o'clock A. M.
Sutton, 9th, Nov., 1835. IRA JONES, Surveyor of Roads.

NEW STORE.

THE subscriber having just returned from New York, has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public, that he has opened a New Store in HIGHGATE, (within two miles of Mississkoui Bay) and offers at wholesale, a very choice and extensive assortment of the following goods, to wit:

TEAS of all descriptions, COFFEE, MOLASSES, Superior Cavendish, Twist and Plug TOBACCO, SNUFF—Table COD FISH, of superior quality, BROWN COTTONS, a general assortment, SPICES, &c. &c. Merchants, Traders, and others are most respectfully invited to call and examine the quality and prices.
W. W. SMITH.
Mississkoui Bay, Nov. 3, 1835. 30—tf.

BOOKS AND BOOK

BINDING!

THE subscriber has just received and now offers for sale, a general assortment of SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.

which he will sell cheaper for cash than can be bought at any other establishment in this vicinity. Ruling and Book-Binding in all its branches, executed with neatness and on reasonable terms.

JAMES RUSSELL.
St. Albans, Oct. 27, 1835. 13—1y.

TO PROPRIETORS OF GRIST-MILLS.

WANTS a situation as Master MILLER, to take charge of a Grist Mill, a middle aged man, who has been employed in the same capacity for many years, in several respectable mills in Canada, can give references for character and ability. He would be willing to take a mill on shares, and if a small farm attached to it the more agreeable; he has some knowledge of the Millwright business, and is perfectly acquainted with the art of dressing stones. Apply by letter, post paid, to X. Y., Post Office, Bedford.

29—4w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers will pay cash and the highest price for GREEN HIDES.
L. & A. KEMP.
Freilighsburg, October 27, 1835.

MUNSON & Co. pay Cash for BUTTER.
August 18, 1835. 19—tf.

CASH paid for FLAX SEED, by the subscriber, delivered at his Store.
W. W. SMITH.
Mississkoui Bay. 29—tf.

Succession of the late Edward Rafferty, deceased.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being duly appointed Curator to the said succession, requests all persons having claims against the same to present them duly attested, and all who are indebted there to, to make immediate payment.

JAMES M'CANNA.
Freilighsburg, October 13, 1835. 27—12w

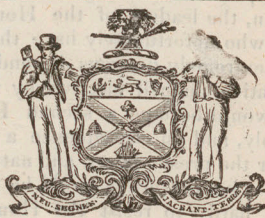
NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late GEORGE COOK, Esquire, of St. Armand, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned Executor, and all to whom the said Estate may be indebted, to present their claims to him for liquidation.

JANE COOK, JACOB COOK, RALPH TAYLOR, Executors.
St. Armand, October 27, 1835.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS. The subscribers are now receiving from London, Liverpool, & Glasgow, an extensive assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

suitable for the Fall and Winter trade.
ROBERT ARMOUR & CO.
Montreal, October 6, 1835. 27—4w.



PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given that a WHARF has been completed by the BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY, at Port St. Francis, seven miles above Three Rivers on the South shore of the St. Lawrence, and that Steamboats and other Vessels may land or embark Goods and Passengers at the same, with safety and despatch. The Agent of the COMPANY will for the present season allow free storage for such articles as may be landed at Port St. Francis for transport to the Eastern Townships—or brought to that place for Shipment outwards.

Office of the British American Land Company.
Montreal, August 1, 1835. 19—t

BRIDGE

OVER THE ST. FRANCIS.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY are now prepared to contract for building a BRIDGE over the River Saint Francis at Sherbrooke. Persons inclined to erect this bridge, will be required to furnish plans upon which they would recommend its construction, with specifications of the timber and materials required, and estimates of the sums for which they will complete the same, both with and without warranty for five years. It is desirable that plans, &c. should be furnished with as little delay as possible. Any information relating to the site of the Bridge, &c. may be obtained by application at this Office.

Office of the B. A. L. Co. }
Sherbrooke, July 20, 1835. 16—tf.

THE LARGEST

FAMILY NEWSPAPER

IN THE UNITED STATES.

THIS is not said in the spirit of vain boasting, but because it can, with strict justice be declared of the PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER, which contains each week upwards of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY distinct articles, in prose and poetry. Literature—science—the arts—the latest foreign and domestic news—police reports—sporting intelligence—notice of new works—besides an immense fund of miscellaneous intelligence—the drama—marriages—deaths—price of produce, merchandise, stocks, &c.—engravings—internal improvements, rail roads, canals—travelling—agriculture, &c. &c. embracing every variety of topics that can possibly be introduced into a public journal.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier now established for near five years, is, we believe, universally acknowledged to have the largest number of Subscribers,

20,000!!

The largest variety of literature, entertainment, and news, as well as being the largest and cheapest newspaper published in the United States. Notwithstanding its enormous dimensions, it is printed on a splendid Napier Steam Press, with unexampled rapidity; thus giving the account of sales markets and news to the latest dates.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is published at the low price of 2 dollars. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week, enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to fifty volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read weekly, by 150,000 to 200,000 people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the seaboard to the Lakes.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS and upwards have already been expended by the publishers of the Saturday Courier in Literary prizes, and in payment to American writers.—FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS will shortly be offered in prizes for enriching its columns, the promotion of Knowledge, and the encouragement of American literature, of liberality believed to be unprecedented as their success has already been unexampled.

Orders, enclosing the address and amount of subscription and post paid, in all cases, will be carefully attended to, if addressed to

WOODWARD & CLARKE,
Franklin Place, Philadelphia, Pa.

RECOMMENDATORY NOTICE.

From the multitude of these, we refer the stranger to a brief extract, from one only for the sake of brevity, viz:

The Saturday Courier is the largest weekly journal published in Philadelphia, and certainly one of the very best in the United States.—[Pennsylvania Daily Inquirer, of May 18th 1835.]

The Saturday Courier is sent in exchange to editors who will do us the favour of inserting this advertisement.

POETRY.

THE BRITISH BANNER.

Come shake forth the banner, let loyal breath fan her.
She has blazed o'er Quebec two ages and more!
Thro' danger we'll hold her, the fewer the bolder,
As constant and true as our fathers before.

See, see, the foul rags of the tri-colour brave us;
Behold what a crew 'neath its tatters advance!
Traitors, Deists, and Rebels, in league to enslave us—
A rabble well worthy the ensign of France!

But the bright British banner, the ensign of honor,
Shall wave o'er the heads of true Britons still;
Ho! brave Britons rally, from mountain and valley,
Around the old flag-staff on Cape Diamond hill!

Through the 'broad stone of honor' the flag-staff
is founded,
Deep, deep in the sure Rock or Acre below!
It stood when Rebellion's wild tempest resound-
ed,
And shall stand, by God's grace, though again
it should blow.

Then hoist the bright banner, the ensign of honor,
Let loyal breath fan her—up, up and away!
To Frenchman and traitor, to tyrant and traitor,
Shake forth the old flag of defiance.—[Hurrah!]

[Continued from page one]

of this province, & contrary to law, [cheers.]
For the purpose of effecting this, without
interruption, the leaders of the House of
Assembly who unfortunately have the ma-
jority, are extremely desirous of rendering
the Legislative Council elective, by which
means it would become a second House
of Assembly, and in consequence a mere
echo, under the presumption, and naturally
enough, that no Governor could be found
sufficiently hardy to resist the House of
Assembly. If it were to be allowed to one
branch of the Legislature the power of
voting any sums of money it pleased, it
was impossible to say where it would end.
They would, ultimately, not only exhaust
all the funds at their disposal, but impose
fresh taxes to create more. And by whom
would these taxes be borne?—Why, osten-
sibly borne by the large body of the popu-
lation, but are they not borne more par-
ticularly by that portion represented by
the Constitutional Association? [cheers,
and cries of 'yes! yes!'] It was, there-
fore, absolutely necessary that the attention
of his Excellency the Governor in Chief
should be called to this subject, lest from
any vain desire of conciliation, Lord Gos-
ford should be induced to grant a conces-
sion which would leave us at the mercy
of the demagogues, whose wishes towards us
are any thing but well disposed. [cheers.]

Mr. Edouard Glackemeyer, rose to se-
cond the resolution. He said that he was
deeply impressed with the importance of
the subject, equally with the numerous
and respectable body by which he was sur-
rounded. It was one of the most impor-
tant in the British Constitution. All well
knew that the control of any branch of the
Legislature was the very essence of the
liberty of the Constitution, for without con-
trol there can be no liberty, be it even a
King or Emperor, or a popular body. It
has often been seen that popular bodies
may be very despotic, and without a pro-
per control over its expenditure we could
not be sure of liberty...we might have the
shadow but the substance would be want-
ing. [cheers.] If the House of Assembly
are to be allowed to spend money as they
think fit, and send an 'Ambassador to the
Court of St. James's (laughter) no one
knows but what they may hereafter think
fit to send one to some other Government,
(cheers and laughter.) They may appoint
such officers as they think and give them
such salaries as they deem proper. What
will follow? The other branch will do
the same...it will create officers, appoint
'ambassadors,' &c.—all of which the House
of Assembly wink at, having set the ex-
ample. The Executive of course will do
the same, and place hunters will naturally
augment in proportion with places, (cheers
and laughter.) The most deserving, how-
ever, will not obtain the places...it will
be the most clamorous who will be the most suc-
cessful—those who, turned out of place by
one branch ingratiate themselves with an-
other by abusing their former employers,
[cheers.] These were not imaginary evils,
they had perhaps not yet gone on to such
an extent, but they were in a very fair way
for it, [loud cheering and laughter.] Mr.
Neilson in his speech had shown how the
expenses of the Legislature have increased
since 1795. The fact is that the House of
Assembly has winked at the increase of
the expenses of the Legislative Council,
having been guilty of the same itself—and
if the Executive had not increased its ex-
penditure also, it was owing to the virtue
of the individuals who were at the head
of the Executive. In conclusion Mr. Glack-
emeyer expressed a sincere hope that we
might keep up the connection with Great
Britain and enjoy the benefits of her Con-
stitution for a great number of years to
come, [loud cheering.]

Moved by Mr. Pemberton, seconded by
Mr. Glackemeyer.
3. That no application of monies levied
on the subject in this province can be law-
fully made, unless by acts made and con-
sented to by the three branches of the Leg-
islature constituted by the said act, or by
virtue of the King's lawful Prerogative over
the revenues that may appertain to the
Crown, or by laws having force in this
province.
Moved by Mr. Kerr, seconded by Mr.
Hossack.

4. That the claim which has recently
been insisted upon by the House of Assem-
bly, and occasionally acted upon by the
Legislative Council to obtain, by separate

addresses to the Governor, advances of un-
appropriated money, under the plea of
defraying contingent expenses, but in re-
ality embracing the payment of salaries or
allowances not legally established, and more
particularly as respects the pretensions of
the Assembly for expenses, not incurred or
to be incurred for the business of the Ses-
sion of that House, is altogether unfounded
in Law, unsupported by Parliamentary
usage, and subversive of the rights and lib-
erties of British subjects.

Mr. Allan Gilmour, on proposing the
5th Resolution said, that it must be very
obvious that if the principle of allowing the
House of Assembly to spend the money as it
pleased, were to take effect, we should
soon be called upon to pay additional taxes,
for the House of Assembly would assur-
edly have a great increase of friends with
their means of paying them so well, and
all the money would be spent among those
friends instead of upon public improve-
ments; he therefore considered this sub-
ject as one of the highest importance, and
one upon which the whole of our liberties
depend, [loud cheers.]

Moved by Mr. Gilmour, seconded by
Mr. G. B. Symes.

5. That among the various instances in
which the claim has been set up, none is
more calculated to produce alarm in the
minds of His Majesty's subjects than the
encouragement held out by the resolutions
of the Assembly, of the 21st February,
1834, to the supporters of the majority in
that body to organize Committees of cor-
respondence, and the pledge therein ten-
dered of the public funds of this province
for the reimbursement of the expenses to
be incurred by such Committees in further-
ing their views, which proceeding is open
usurpation of powers not conferred on the
Assembly by the Law and constitution of
the Province, is destructive of order and
Government, and subversive of the rights
and liberties of his Majesty's subjects there-
in.

Mr. William Price, on moving the 6th
Resolution stated, that he need not call to
the recollection of the meeting that a great
object of the House of Assembly in en-
deavoring to obtain an uncontrolled ex-
penditure of the public money, was for the
purpose of paying its partisans throughout
the country and supporting its conventions.
The moment was fast approaching when
this must be decided, and they could not
but feel anxious as to the result. He [Mr.
P.] did not wish to trouble the meeting
with many observations, and would there-
fore content himself with recalling their at-
tention to the attempts made by the par-
tizans of the House of Assembly on the
other side of the water, to whom they have
promised large sums of money, to destroy
the timber trade of this country. Mr. Roe-
buck had been most indefatigable in fur-
therance of this object, and had cross-ex-
amined Mr. Neilson on the Committee, as
described by that gentleman, more in the
spirit of a pettifogger in the Inferior Terms
than a Legislator, [cheers and laughter.]

Moved by Mr. Price, seconded by Mr.
Langlois.
6. That in the present state of the rep-
resentation in the House of Assembly,
wherein those who contribute a very large
proportion of the Provincial Revenue are
not represented, and the majority of its
members are elected by people claiming a
nationality distinct from the rest of His
Majesty's subjects, and acting under the
influence of prejudices and feelings hostile
to those of other national origins, the power
claimed by the House of Assembly of dis-
posing of public money without the consent
of the whole Legislature, cannot be ex-
pected to be exercised for the common
welfare of all His Majesty's subjects in
this province, but rather in furtherance of
hostility to numerous classes of their fellow
citizens, and for the reward of unprincipled
and corrupt partizans and supporters, where-
by the danger to the rights and liberties
of the subject is rendered imminent.

Moved by Mr. Strang, seconded by Mr.
McLellan.
7. That one of the great advantages of
an elective Branch of the Legislature, is
the check which ought to result therefrom
on profuse and unnecessary expenditure
of public money on the part of the Execu-
tive officers, but that this check would be-
come altogether unavailing if the Assembly
were to obtain the distribution of public
money among themselves, or persons of
their own choice, without the consent of
the other Branches and the subject be thus
left without sufficient security against rap-
acity, corruption and tyranny.

Moved by Mr. Langlois, seconded by
Mr. Bristow.
8. That it is expedient to present an
humble address to his Excellency the Gov-
ernor in Chief founded on the foregoing
Resolutions.

Moved by Mr. Arduin, seconded by
Mr. McKenzie.

9. That the members of the Executive
Committee of the Quebec Constitutional
Association, be requested to prepare and
present the same in their own names and
on behalf of this meeting, and that the said
Committee be further requested to continue
to support before His Majesty's Commis-
sioners the Petitions intrusted to them, and
presented to His Majesty and to both
Houses of the Imperial Parliament.

The whole of the foregoing resolutions
were passed unanimously and with acclama-
tion.

The business of the evening being at an
end the Chairman left the chair, and John
Neilson, Esq., was called thereto, when
the thanks of the meeting were moved to
Andrew Stuart, Esq., which having passed

with three cheers, the meeting adjourned
sine die.—Quebec Gaz.

So it is.—There are some characters
who appear to superficial observers to be
full of contradiction, change, and incon-
sistency, and yet they that are in the se-
cret of what such persons are driving at, know
that they are the very reverse of what they
appear to be, and that they have one single
object in view to which they as pertinac-
iously adhere, through every circumstance
of change, as the hound to the hare, through
all her mazes and doublings. We know
that a windmill is eternally at work to ac-
complish one end, although it shifts with
every variation of the weathercock, and
assumes ten different positions in a day.

A Definitionist.—The following defini-
tions of experimental and natural philoso-
phy were given to us a few days since by
a Pearl-street merchant. 'Experimental
philosophy,' said he, 'is to ask a man to
discount a note. Natural philosophy is to
refuse it!'—N. Y. Star.

A SINGULAR FACT.—How does it hap-
pen that little men always fall in love with
tall ladies; and tall ladies with short men?
This question implies a singular fact, and
we are sure that any person of a meta-
physical turn, could write a most admir-
able essay upon it. We appeal to our read-
ers to decide, on a careful inspection of
the loves of their friends and acquaintan-
ces, if such is not the fact. We have no-
ticed it a thousand times.

A curious publication, showing the number of
victims that have been sacrificed by the Inqui-
sition, has just appeared, and according to which
105,285 fell under Torquemada's, 51,167 under
Cisneros, and 34,952 under Diego Perez. Those
who suffered under the Inquisition who preceded
these three horrible monsters, amounted to 3,410-
215. It is reckoned that 31,912 have been burnt
alive, 15,959 have suffered the punishment of
the statute, and 291,450 that of the penitentiaries.
—500,000 families have been destroyed by the
Inquisition, and it has cost Spain two millions of
her children.—Eng. Paper.

Curious Piscatory Fact.—One morning, during
the short but severe frost at the latter end of
January, as Mr. Luker, a gentleman who resided
at Dulwich, was walking out with his dog,
the animal showed symptoms of thirst, when Mr.
L., being near a pond, went to it and broke the
ice, for the purpose of allowing the dog to drink,
when, to his great astonishment, three fine carp
and one gold fish immediately jumped up, and fall-
ing on the ice, he contrived to lug the whole of
them; the carp afterwards furnishing him with
an excellent treat, being at this period of the year
full of roe and in prime condition. So sudden
was their plunge from the water, that Mr. Lu-
ker was quite startled. There is no doubt that
from the extreme dryness of the present season,
the water in the pond had become remarkably
low, and the fish were nearly suffocated for the
want of air.

DAILY BREAD.—In a bookseller's list of Evan-
gelical works, very lately issued, occurs the fol-
lowing item:—"Daily Bread, boards."

FACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his
friends and the public generally, that he
is now adding, in Machinery and repairs, to his
present

WOOLLEN FACTORY, 1500
dollars. All the machinery of the Eastern im-
provement, made in a superior manner, and will
be in readiness for business early in the season;
tended by faithful help, and superintended by a
first rate experienced workman. It is calculated
to manufacture 30lbs. of raw wool every day,
completing the same amount for the Tailor. He
therefore requests those wishing to encourage such
business in the County, to furnish him with

10,000

pounds to work on shares or by the yard, this
year. If application is made soon, bargains can
be made on as good terms for the customer as at
any establishment of the kind in the County;
perhaps better.

Grey Cloth will be made by the yard, for 30cts.
Common colours, &c. for 35, for cash. Manu-
factured on shares, for 6 yards out of 18 yards.
Flannels to be done in proportion to the other
work.

Custom CARDING & CLOTH-DRESS-
ING will be continued to any extent the public
may require; all superintended by superior work-
men, on fair terms.

Mr. H. M. Chandler of Frelighsburg, is au-
thorised to give receipts for Wool and the return
of cloth in October. JOS. G. PRENTISS.
Sheldon, June 30, 1835. 12—tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the publi-
c that he intends resuming the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

in all its various branches, at his old stand, in the
village of Phillipsburg, where he hopes they are
sufficiently acquainted with his superior abilities,
as a mechanic, to need no further recommendation.
Having just returned from visiting the principal
cities of the two Provinces, where he has procured
a variety of the latest fashions, he will be enabled
to execute his work equal to any, and surpassed
by none.

DANIEL FORD. 11—t

June 23 1835

TO SELL

OR TO LET, that large, elegant two story
HOUSE, newly painted, with Stables and
Sheds; lately occupied by C. C. P. Gould, as a

TAVERN STAND,

situated in the village of Henryville, and sixty
acres of LAND. For further particulars enquire
of Capt. HOGUE of Henryville, or JOSEPH
A. GAGNON, Esq., of Montreal.
Henryville, August 10th, 1835. 19—2m.

STRAYED,

ABOUT the 10th of August last, a Brown 2
year old STEER. Whoever will give infor-
mation concerning him will be handsomely re-
warded.
SALVA STONE.
St. Armand, September 20, 1835.

NOTICE.

THE following are the prices for which Cloth
will be dressed at the

FACTORY

of the Hon. ROBERT JONES, in the village
of Bedford, viz:

FULLING & COLOURING,

(all colours except Indigo Blue.)
Ten Pence per yard, if paid immediately,
One Shilling per yard, payable in January next,
One Shilling and 3 pence, if not paid till the
end of the year.

FULLING, SHEARING

(once,) and

PRESSING,

Five pence per yard, cash down;
Six pence per yard, in January next;
Seven pence half penny, at the end of the year

FLANNELS,

all colours,
Six pence, cash down; Seven pence half penny,
in January next; Nine pence, at the end of the
year.

Cloth and most kinds of produce received
in payment. JOHN BROWN.
BEDFORD, AUGUST 8, 1835. 19—tf.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known TAVERN STAND, in
the village of Frelighsburg, situated in the
corner, between Main and South streets. It is
probably not saying too much to assert, that there
is not a more substantial and well-built house in
the county; nor one, the situation of which is
more PLEASANT or CENTRAL for any pub-
lic business.

ALSO,

the DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, ASHERY
and other out-buildings in Brox, occupied by
the subscriber as a House of Public Entertainment
and Retail Store with several acres of valuable
land attached—very pleasantly situated on the
main road from Stanstead to Montreal, and a most
desirable location for a country Merchant.
Either or both of these places will be sold at a
great bargain to the purchaser.

Also for sale, a few lots of WILD LAND, and

PARTIALLY IMPROVED FARMS,

in Broome and other Eastern Townships; VERY
cheap for Cash.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above,
may apply personally, or by letter, to the subscri-
ber, as Post Master, at Broome.
Broome, May 1st, 1835. 4

OLD ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber gratefully acknowledges the
liberal patronage he has already received
and begs leave to inform his friends and the pub-
lic that he still continues to carry on the busi-
ness of

CABINETWORK,

CHAIR-MAKING AND PAINTING,

in all its various branches; being supplied with
a full assortment of materials necessary for con-
ducting the establishment, and having in all the
above branches experienced workmen employed,
who he unhesitatingly asserts, are equal if not
superior to any in the Province.
The subscriber further intimates that he has
on hand a general assortment of finished arti-
cles in his line of business, which he would ex-
change for

LUMBER

or any kind of Country Produce. He has con-
siderably reduced his former prices and intends
making a still greater reduction, and hopes by
strict attention, neatness and durability of work-
manship, to merit a continuance of the patronage
and support of a discerning public.

N. B. A liberal discount allowed for Cash.

DAN B. GILBERT.
Phillipsburg, June 2, 1835.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscribers having taken the Brick Shop
in Stanbridge, East Village, formerly oc-
cupied by E. J. Briggs, intend manufacturing and
keeping constantly on hand a general assortment of

CABINET-WARE,

such as Mahogany and common Bureaus, Break-
fast, Dining and Tea Tables, Common French,
and High post Bedsteads, Light Stands, Toilet
and Work Tables, Dressing Bureaus, &c. &c.

ALSO

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

CHAIRS,

such as Fancy, Dining, and Rooking Chairs—
Small and High Chairs.

The above articles need no recommendation
for fancy or durability. Any persons wishing
to purchase will do well to call and examine
quality and prices before purchasing elsewhere,
as the subscribers intend selling as cheap for pro-
duce as can be bought in the country, and a little
Cheaper for Cash.

N. B. A few thousand feet of dry, Cherry &
Butternut Boards wanted in exchange for the
above articles.

E. B. HUNGERFORD,
JAMES MURRAY.
Stanbridge, East Village, July 7th, 1835 13—tf

FARMS

FOR SALE, in the Township of Dunham,
a farm, containing one hundred and forty acres,
being part of lot No. 12, in the 2d range. About
100 acres are under a good state of cultivation.
There are on this farm a frame-dwelling house,
thirty feet by forty, one story and a half high, well
finished; two large barns; sheds; and a good or-
chard; all in good condition.

ALSO, the west half of lot No. 4, in the 4th
range, in the Township of Dunham, containing
100 acres; and about 12 acres of No. 4 in the 5th
range: about 40 acres of said pieces being improv-
ed.

ALSO, forty-five acres of land, in the East
parish of the Seigneurie of St. Armand, being part
of lot No. 16, in the 14th range, with a small
frame-house well finished, and a barn thereon;
and having about twenty five acres of improved
land, situated within one mile of the village of
Frelighsburg.

All the above described lands are of an excel-
lent quality, and will be sold at a cheap rate. One
half of the purchase money will be required on
signing the deed, the other half may remain in the
purchaser's hands for three or four years if desired.
Indisputable titles will be given.

Any person wishing to purchase the whole or
any part of the above, can obtain further infor-
mation, by applying to the subscriber, in the village
of Frelighsburg.

OREN J. KEMP.
St. Armand, 27th April, 1835. 8

TO THE AFFLICTED!

DR. M. HATCH'S VEGETABLE PILL CATHOLICON

the only

SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY

FOR THE

PILES

This medicine has stood the test of 20 years'
experience in extensive private practice, and has
stood without a rival since its introduction to the
public for positively curing this troublesome com-
plaint. Price, 5 shillings.

WOMEN'S ANTIBILIOUS AND CATHARTIC

PILLS:

an easy and safe family medicine for all bilious
complaints; jaundice, flatulence, indigestion, fe-
ver and ague, costiveness, headache, diarrhoea,
dyspepsia, or any disease arising from a deranged
state of the stomach and bowels. Price, whole
boxes 2s and 6d, half boxes 1s and 3d.

DR. ASA HOLDRIDGE'S

GREEN PLASTER:

for dressing and curing immediately all kinds of
fresh cuts and wounds; which from its strong
adhesive qualities supersedes all other kinds of
dressings; and if the directions are strictly adhered-
to, will in no instance require a renewal. It is
also advantageously used in cleansing and heal-
ing all old sores and foul ulcers. Price, 1s and 3d.

DR. WARNER'S

INFALLIBLE ITCH OINTMENT.

Warranted to contain not a particle of mercury
or other deleterious drug; and if seasonably ap-
plied will require one application only!! Price,
1s and 3d.

All the above are supported by abundant and
respectable testimony, as may be seen by applying
to the following agents, where the medicines may
be purchased—

Haysgood, Clarencville; Reardon & Goddard,
Hewittville; W. W. Smith, Phillipsburg; Dr. Ol-
iver Newell, and Levi Stevens, Dunham; Cook &
Foss, Broome; Helge & Lyman, and George Bent,
Montreal; Joseph E. Barrett, post-rider, Frelighs-
burg, and many other Druggists and Dealers thro'-
out the Province. Also at the Druggist Store in Fre-
lighsburg. 4 ly

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber being about to leave the coun-
try, requests all persons, having lost Clocks,
Watches, Jewelry &c. with him to repair, to call
and take the same away. Persons indebted to
the subscriber are hereby notified that immediate
payment must be made, and those to whom the
subscriber is indebted are requested to present
their demands without delay for payment.

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

Frelighsburg, Oct. 13th, 1835.

STRAYED

OR stolen from the farm known by the name
of the Simpson farm, east of Martin's swamp,
four YEARLINGS, one BULL & three HEIF-
ERS, the Bull is a pale red, with a line back and
white face; one heifer is brown, with some white;
one is red, with a little white; the third is also
red with a considerable white; they are all mark-
ed with a slit in each ear. If any person will in-
form the owner where they are, he shall be re-
warded for his trouble.

PETER SIXBY.

St. Armand, Oct. 20, 1835. 28—tf.

PRIZE MEDALS.

IT is hereby announced that the NATIONAL
HISTORY SOCIETY of MONTREAL, has
resolved to offer FOUR MEDALS for the best
ESSAYS presented during this year:—

Medals offered accordingly,
1st. For the best Essay on the comparative
numbers of the ancient and modern aborigines of
America, and on the causes, whether moral or
physical, of their gradual disappearance.

2d. For the best Essay on the Celaca of the Ri-
ver and Gulf of St. Lawrence.

3d. For the best Essay on any subject connected
with Literature generally.

The conditions are:—

1st. The Essays shall be presented on or before
the 20th of February, 1836.

2d. The Essay may be in French or English.

3d. The names and residences of the Authors
must be concealed: to ensure, which each Essay
shall have a motto, and shall be accompanied by a
sealed note superscribed with the name and resi-
dence of the author, and containing the name and residence of the author.
This note shall only be opened in case of the Essay
being declared worthy of a Prize, otherwise it
shall be destroyed.

4th. The successful Essays shall remain the prop-
erty of the Society.

5th. The Society reserves to itself the right to
withhold the Prize, should no one of the Essays on
any particular subject appear deserving of it.

The Essays are to be addressed to A. F. HOLMES,
M. D. Corresponding Secretary of the Society.